



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF CORBY



ANNUAL
REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1964



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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Urban District Council of Corby

Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR MRS. E. ROBINSON, J.P.

Public Health Committee:

COUNCILLORS

D. W. COWLEY (*Chairman*)

N. E. ANTILL	MRS. E. ROBINSON
V. H. BRIDGER	MRS. A. MCSKIMMING
C. J. BULL	J. MCCORMICK
J. G. KANE	J. F. STEVENS
J. S. MARSH	W. STUART
	E. E. WRIGHT

Clerk of the Council:

G. B. BLACKALL, M.B.E., A.I.M.T.A., D.P.A.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for :—
Burton Latimer, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts and Kettering
Rural District.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary:

MISS M. W. LANGLEY

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

*†G. WATERWORTH, D.P.A. (London), C.S.I.B., M.Inst.P.C.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:

*†S. H. REED, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

*†R. L. WILSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 11th June, 1964)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

D. S. MAY

Clerical Staff

MRS. E. J. BELL
MRS. J. KERR (Resigned 24.9.64)
MRS. J. GRAINGER (Appointed 28.9.64)

Public Cleansing Staff:

E. SHARP	-	-	Foreman
D. HOPE	-	-	Assistant Foreman
G. SELLARS	-	-	Assistant Foreman

**Certified Meat and Food Inspector.*

†*Certified Smoke Inspector.*

‡*Certificate of the Institute of Housing.*

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Telephone: Kettering 2473.

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

November, 1965.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Corby.*

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my fourth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District of Corby. It covers the year 1964.

The Vital Statistics of the Urban District are considered in detail on pages 12 - 19 and are satisfactory. As I have indicated in previous years, these statistics are characteristic of a new town the age structure of the population being weighted towards youth.

There was little serious Infectious Disease during the year and such notifiable disease as occurred is detailed on page 34 and the following pages.

The extensive epidemic of Typhoid Fever which occurred in Aberdeen in June necessitated a medical check on many persons who were reported to be contacts of cases. In every case the tests proved negative. These measures were necessary because there are many close ties between the citizens of Aberdeen and some Corby residents and there is consequently a good deal of travel between the two places. The town was, therefore, fortunate to escape without a single case occurring in the Urban District.

In addition, a systematic check was undertaken throughout the District in order to discover any suspect tins of corned beef which were incriminated in the Aberdeen outbreak. None were found.

New extensions to the Sewage Works and systems are described on page 27.

This modern town presents a pleasing aspect with broad streets and good shops, well-appointed churches and places of public assembly, skilfully architected houses and excellent municipal services.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest in the work of the Department and to the various members of the staff for their continued support during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,
Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Medical Officer of Health desires to express his thanks to the following for supplying material used in the compilation of this Report:—

Dr. J. J. A. Reid,
Northamptonshire County Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar,
Medical Officer of Health, Kettering M.B.

Clerk of the Council.

Engineer and Surveyor.

Housing Manager.

Corby Development Corporation.

Engineer and Manager, Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board.

Group Secretary,
Kettering & District Hospital Management Committee.

Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd.

Manager, Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance.

Manager, Ministry of Labour, Employment Exchange.

“The health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and all their powers as a state depend”.

—Benjamin Disraeli.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1960 TO 1964

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Area of the Urban District (acres) ...	3,622	3,622	3,622	3,622	3,622
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	34,700	36,890	39,460	41,390	42,770
Number of Live Births	966	1,043	1,005	1,158	1,130
Legitimate	925	987	961	1,108	1,075
Illegitimate	41	56	44	50	55
Birth rate per 1,000 population ...	27.84	28.27	25.47	27.98	26.42
Number of Still Births	13	13	22	19	19
Legitimate	13	13	19	17	19
Illegitimate	—	—	3	2	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births	13.28	12.31	21.42	16.14	16.54
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.37	0.35	0.56	0.46	0.44
Number of Deaths	186	193	193	211	214
Death rate per 1,000 population ...	5.36	5.23	4.89	5.10	5.00
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	1	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	31	31	26	23	26
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	32.09	29.72	25.87	19.86	23.01
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18.63	22.05	14.93	15.54	15.04
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	2	2	2	2	1
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	1	2	1	1
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms ...	29	30	34	38	41
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	—	—	1	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	2	1	—	—	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in population, <i>i.e.</i> Increase of Births over Deaths ...	780	850	812	947	916

SECTION A.

General Statistics of the Area

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,622
Census Population:—								
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>					
	1951	8,723	8,020					16,743
	1961	18,620	17,702					36,322
	Increase of 19,579 = 116.9%							
Population (Registrar General's Mid-year Estimate 1964)	...							42,770
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1951	...	...	...	...			4,412
	1961	...	...	...	...			9,803
	1964	...	...	...	...			11,670
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,083,831
Sum represented by Penny Rate		...	...	...	...			£8,965

CORBY

Corby lies within the area known as the Northamptonshire Uplands which form part of a continuous limestone belt stretching north-eastwards across England from Weymouth through the Cotswolds to Hull. In the Corby area, these rocks resemble a mighty sandwich, tilted so that there is a gentle slope on the south-east side and a steep drop, down into the Welland Valley, on the north-west side. One layer of this "sandwich" consists of a bed of iron ore, the presence of which has been the greatest factor in Corby's growth since 1912.

In contrast to the town of Corby, with its great steelworks, the surrounding district consists of rich farm land, based on the fertile reddish soil, derived from a mixture of the underlying limestone and the clays deposited by the glaciers of the Ice Age.

The Northamptonshire Uplands, which rise in the Corby area to about 400 feet above sea level, were originally heavily wooded by the great Forest of Rockingham. Scattered remnants, such as Geddington Chase, are all that are left today of this ancient forest, which in the reign of King Edward I, covered an area of more than 250 square miles. Some reafforestation of the area is now taking place, especially in those parts from which iron ore has been extracted by the open cast method and which cannot be returned to agricultural use.

Corby has an average yearly rainfall of about 23.5 inches, with October as the wettest month and April the driest. Because it is inland there is a greater variation in monthly mean temperatures than on the coast. The range is about 16°F., considerably more for instance than at Cromer on the Norfolk coast.

Against this geographical background Corby has grown from a village of 1,600 persons in 1931 to a new township of 42,770 inhabitants in 1964. It continues to expand rapidly.

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants

The social conditions of the District are very good, as is to be expected of a new town. There are adequate open spaces with facilities for sports and recreation. The new spacious Civic Centre containing the Municipal Offices and Council Chamber, committee rooms, and Civic Theatre is now almost complete. Among the amenities to be provided in the Civic Centre will be two heated covered swimming baths; one 110 feet by 42 feet with five racing lanes and a children's bath.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of iron and steel and associated with this are a number of allied trades. Building and Civil Engineering are also important and in addition, there are factories engaged in the production of footwear, clothing, foodstuffs, articulated trailers and electrical equipment.

A large new Potato Crisp factory employing 534 workers, (404 females and 130 males) was officially opened on 19th November.

The Corby Employment Exchange serves an area which comprises the Urban District together with a few parishes of the surrounding Rural District of Kettering and the Corby Youth Employment Bureau, which deals with school leavers and young people under eighteen years of age, covers the same area.

The total working population was estimated in June, 1964 to be 23,500. The state of unemployment was as follows:—

Registered unemployed on 11.1.65—

161 men, 61 women, 24 boys, 8 girls.

Registered unemployed on 13.1.64—

166 men, 118 women, 15 boys, 13 girls.

The rate of unemployment on 11.1.65 was 1.1% (1.4% January, 1964) of the working population. The National Rate for January, 1965 was 1.6%.

The Register of Disabled Persons, kept by the Ministry of Labour, contains the names of persons who are substantially handicapped yet capable of working. At a count taken in April, 1965 there were 438 men, 90 women, 8 boys and 5 girls on the Register, a total of 541 compared with 483 a year earlier. The increase was due mainly to the growing size of the labour force.

During the year the number of Registered Disabled Persons who were unemployed and applying for work ranged between 25 and 35 and was generally below 5% of the total. The National Average of unemployed Registered Disabled Persons is over 7% of those registered.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1964

Live Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	566	509	1075
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	23	32	55
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals						589	541	1130
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	26.42
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 0.83)						...	...	21.93

Still Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals						9	10	19
						<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)						...	...	16.54

Deaths						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes						121	93	214
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	5.00
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 2.54)						...	...	12.71

Deaths from Maternal Causes						—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births						...	...	—

Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
						9	17	26
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births						...	...	23.01
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	23.26
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	18.18

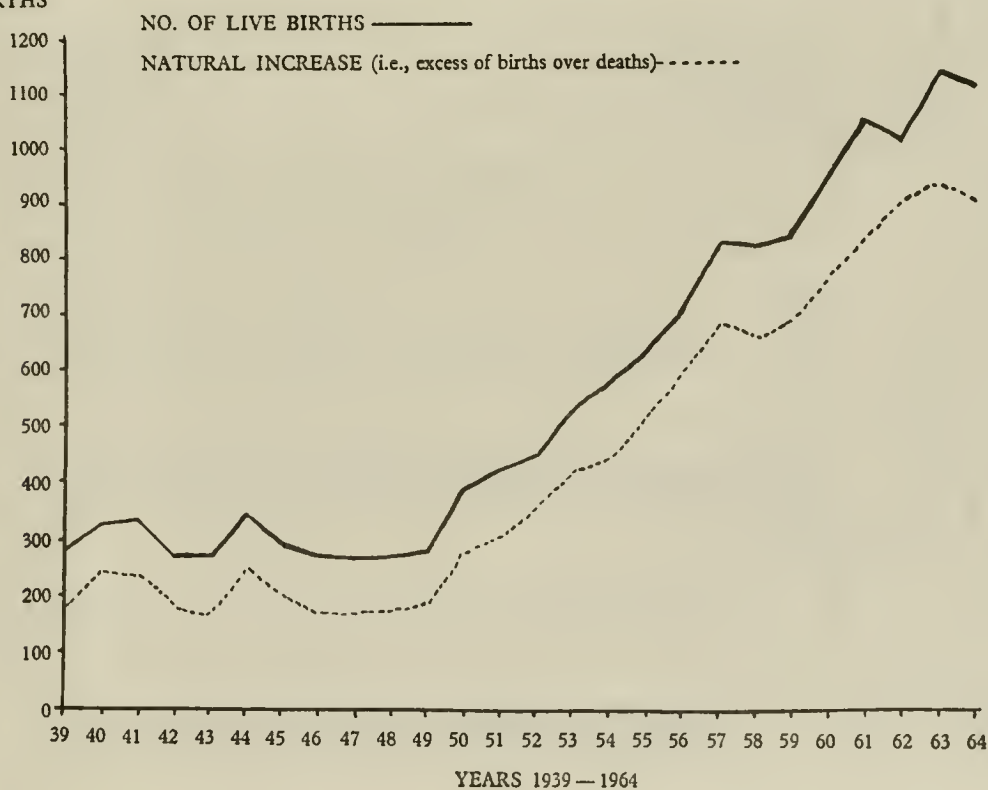
Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
						6	11	17
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births						...	...	15.04

STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS
LIVE BIRTHS 1939 - 1964

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Registered Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Corby U.D.	Rate per 1,000 Population Administrative County	Rate per 1,000 Population England & Wales
1939	11,300	276	24.42	15.02	15.0
1940	11,100	317	28.55	13.94	14.6
1941	11,330	319	28.15	13.51	14.2
1942	11,320	265	23.40	16.66	15.8
1943	11,220	264	23.52	17.91	16.5
1944	11,080	330	29.78	20.07	17.6
1945	11,330	290	25.59	18.98	16.1
1946	12,170	262	21.52	19.17	19.1
1947	12,450	255	20.48	20.42	20.5
1948	13,260	263	19.83	17.46	17.9
1949	13,970	282	20.18	16.19	16.7
1950 *	15,700	380	23.71	15.71	15.8
1951 *	17,000	409	23.56	15.57	15.5
1952 *	18,250	449	24.11	15.50	15.3
1953 *	19,720	542	24.18	16.16	15.5
1954 *	20,360	573	24.20	16.20	15.2
1955 *	23,830	639	23.06	15.49	15.0
1956 *	26,240	716	22.92	16.67	15.6
1957 *	28,530	827	24.35	17.03	16.1
1958 *	30,620	815	22.09	16.95	16.4
1959 *	32,730	838	20.99	16.60	16.5
1960 *	34,700	966	22.83	17.70	17.1
1961 *	36,890	1,043	22.90	18.04	17.4
1962 *	39,460	1,005	20.37	18.37	18.0
1963 *	41,390	1,158	23.22	18.62	18.2
1964 *	42,770	1,130	21.93	19.10	18.4

* Corrected figure.

BIRTHS



Year	Infant Mortality			Neonatal Mortality			Still Births			Maternal Mortality		
	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Corby		E. & W. Rate per 1,000 Total Births
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
1939	18	65.21	50.	15	54.35		10	34.96	37.8	—	—	2.82
1940	19	59.93	55.	10	31.55		12	36.47	36.1	2	6.08	2.16
1941	22	68.96	59.	9	28.21		11	33.33	34.4	—	—	2.23
1942	12	45.28	50.6	4	15.09	27.2	21	73.42	33.0	1	3.5	2.01
1943	18	68.18	49.1	10	37.88	25.2	10	36.49	30.2	1	3.79	2.29
1944	10	30.30	45.4	8	24.24	24.3	9	26.54	27.7	2	5.89	1.93
1945	18	62.06	46.0	9	31.03	24.8	4	13.60	27.6	1	3.40	1.79
1946	13	49.61	42.9	10	38.17	24.5	4	15.03	27.2	1	3.75	1.43
1947	18	70.58	41.4	11	43.14	22.7	9	34.09	24.1	—	—	1.17
1948	12	45.62	33.9	7	26.62	19.7	9	33.08	23.2	—	—	1.02
1949	10	35.28	32.4	8	28.37	19.3	8	27.58	22.7	—	—	0.98
1950	14	36.84	29.6	10	26.31	18.5	6	15.54	22.7	—	—	0.86
1951	7	17.11	29.7	4	9.78	18.8	11	26.19	23.0	1	2.38	0.79
1952	15	33.41	27.6	10	22.27	18.3	11	23.91	22.7	—	—	0.72
1953	14	25.83	26.8	11	20.30	17.7	12	21.66	22.5	1	1.81	0.76
1954	21	36.65	25.4	12	20.94	17.7	16	27.16	23.5	—	—	0.69
1955	13	20.35	24.9	10	15.65	17.3	20	30.35	23.2	—	—	0.64
1956	16	22.35	23.7	13	18.16	16.8	14	19.18	22.9	—	—	0.56
1957	26	31.44	23.1	17	20.56	16.5	24	28.20	22.5	1	1.18	0.47
1958	17	20.86	22.6	5	6.13	16.2	18	21.61	21.6	—	—	0.43
1959	14	16.71	22.2	11	13.13	15.8	16	18.74	21.0	—	—	0.38
1960	31	32.09	21.9	18	18.63	15.6	13	13.28	19.8	—	—	0.39
1961	31	29.72	21.6	23	22.05	15.5	13	12.31	19.1	—	—	0.33
1962	26	25.87	21.6	15	14.93	15.1	22	21.42	18.1	1	0.97	0.35
1963	23	19.86	21.1	18	15.54	14.2	19	16.14	17.2	—	—	0.28
1964	26	23.01	20.0	17	15.04	13.8	19	16.54	16.3	—	—	0.25

Classification of Causes of Death during 1964

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	10	2	12
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	13	5	18
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	23	7	30
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	13	10	23
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	16	2	18
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	10	13	23
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					...	121	93	214

Comments on Vital Statistics

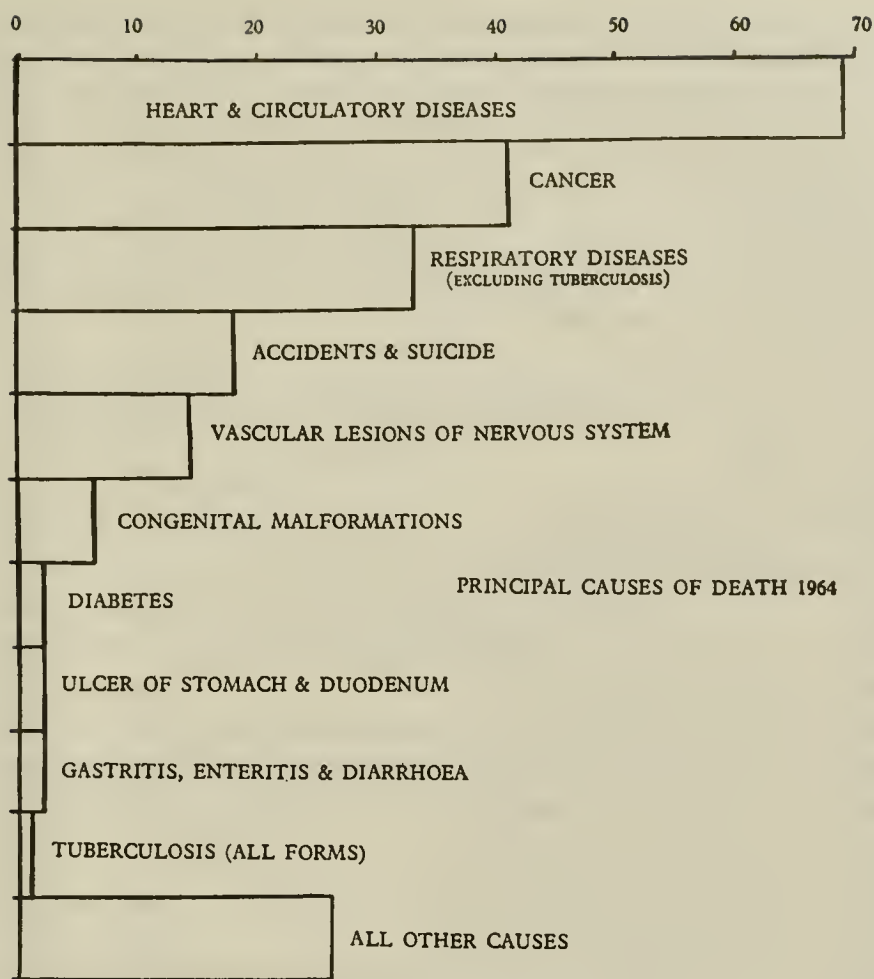
1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population i.e. 30th June, 1964, is 42,770. The corresponding figure for 1963 was 41,390, giving an increase in population of 1,380 in the 12 months.

By subtracting the Natural Increase, i.e. a figure which represents the excess of births over deaths and the value of which for the current year is 916, from the overall increase in population we arrive at the figure of 464 persons and this number gives the total amount of immigration into the town during the year. The Density of Population is 11.81 persons per acre and the Housing Factor 3.66 persons per house.

2. **Births.**—There were 1,130 live births in 1964, which is a decrease of 28 in the number registered for the previous year. This gives a Crude Birth Rate of 26.42 per 1,000 population. The corresponding figure for 1963 was 27.98.

It will be apparent that the Birth Rate and Death Rate in any place is influenced by the age and sex distribution of the population so that in order that more exact comparisons can be made between one area and another the actual Rate is multiplied by a number called the Comparability Factor, the result being known as the Adjusted, or Corrected Rate. These Comparability Factors are supplied by the Registrar General and are based on the age and sex distribution as shown by the Census. For Corby the Birth Rate Comparability Factor is 0.83 and the Corrected Birth Rate standardised on the basis of age and sex composition therefore gives an Adjusted Rate of 21.93. The Adjusted Birth Rate of 21.93 compares with 23.22 for 1963 and the Provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales of 18.4.

3. **Deaths.**—There were 214 deaths from all causes in 1964. The figure for last year was 211 and the corresponding Crude Death Rates are 5.00 and 5.10. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births above, the Death Rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value for Corby is 2.54 and the Adjusted Death Rate corrected by means of this calculation is found to be 12.71. The provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 11.3. Reference to page 15 will show the total number of deaths classed to 36 causes. A short summary of this page is here appended.



<i>Principal Causes of Death</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	69	32.25	1.61
Cancer	41	19.16	0.96
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) ...	33	15.42	0.77
Accidents and Suicide	18	8.41	0.42
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	14	6.54	0.32
Congenital Malformations	6	2.81	0.14
Diabetes	2	0.93	0.05
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	2	0.93	0.05
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	2	0.93	0.05
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1	0.47	0.02
All other causes	26	12.15	0.61
Totals ...	214	100.00	5.00

The chief causes of death shown by this tabulation are Heart Disease and Cancer in that Order.

Violent death accounted for 18 entries. Of these, Accidental Death is responsible for 15 and Suicide for 3.

4. **Infant Mortality.**—The number of infants dying in the first year of life is 26, and this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 23.01 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for 1963 was 19.86 and the provisional rate for England and Wales as a whole is 20.0. The majority of these infant deaths, it will be seen from the accompanying table, occurred in the first month. This method of expression is referred to as the Neonatal Mortality, and the rate for 1964 is 15.04 per 1,000 live births. The current rate for England and Wales is 13.8. It will be further seen that the principal causes of infantile death are Prematurity and developmental conditions, including malformations.

The causes of Infant Deaths, with age and sex were as follows:—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
45 minutes	F	Prematurity.
2 hours	F	Anencephaly.
3 hours	M	Prematurity.
3 hours	F	Extreme Prematurity.
4 hours	M	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
6 hours	F	Primary Atelectasis. Prematurity.
7 hours	M	Cerebral Degeneration. Cerebral Anoxia. Atelectasis.
9 hours	F	Pulmonary Atelectasis. Prematurity.
13 hours	M	Gross Prematurity.
16 hours	M	Pulmonary Atelectasis. Prematurity.
18 hours	M	Prematurity.
21 hours	F	Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Prematurity.
1 day	F	Gross Prematurity.
1 day	F	Cerebral Haemorrhage. Prematurity.
1 day	F	Anoxia. Atelectasis.
1 day	F	Atelectasis. Prematurity.
2 days	F	Pulmonary Syndrome of Prematurity. Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia.
1 month	M	Toxaemia. Virus Pneumonia. P.M. No inquest.
3 months	F	Acute Left Ventricular Failure. Severe Congenital Heart Lesions.
3 months	F	Congenital Atresia of Common Bile Duct.
4 months	F	Toxaemia. Bacterial Infection of unknown origin. P.M. No inquest.
4 months	F	Broncho-Pneumonia.
5 months	F	Broncho-Pneumonia. P.M. No inquest.
6 months	M	Toxaemia. An infection the nature of which was not determined. P.M. No inquest.
9 months	F	Broncho-Pneumonia. P.M. No inquest.
10 months	M	Fulminating Pneumonia. (Uncertified).

5. **Still Births.**—The number of Still Births registered in the District in 1964 is 19. The Still Birth Rate is 16.54 per 1,000 total births. The rate for 1963 was 16.14. The current rate for England and Wales is 16.3. I append particulars of these deaths:—

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
F	Anencephaly.
M	Hydrops Foetalis. Rhesus Incompatibility.
F	Anencephaly.
F	Foetal Anoxia. True Knot in Cord.
M	Macerated Foetus. Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia.
M	Macerated Foetus. Cause unknown.
F	Asphyxia Neonatorum.
F	Intra Uterine Death.
M	Foetal Asphyxia. Abruptio Placentae. Rhesus Incompatibility.
F	Acute Ante Partum Haemorrhage. (Accidental).
F	Accidental Ante Partum Haemorrhage.
F	Anencephaly.
M	Rhesus Incompatibility.
M	Concealed Ante Partum Haemorrhage.
M	Precipitate Delivery.
M	Placental Insufficiency.
F	Anencephaly.
F	Hydrocephaly.
M	Macerated Foetus. Cause unknown. Post Maturity.

6. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 214 deaths during the year, 96 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 44.86.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Laboratory Facilities.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. The following specimens were examined during the year:—

Faeces	...	...	...	...	...	86
Urine	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chopped Pork/Ham	...	...	...	...	...	8
Faggot	...	...	...	...	...	1
Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	8
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	1

My thanks are due to Dr. L. Hoyle of the Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and to Dr. H. J. Voss, Pathology Department, General Hospital, Kettering, for their bacteriological reports.

Forty-four samples of water and foods for chemical analysis were submitted to a Public Analyst at Nottingham.

Ambulance Services.—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is covered by radio-controlled ambulances stationed at Corby and Kettering.

Domiciliary Services.—The District Nursing, Domiciliary Midwife and Health Visitor Services are administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. The valuable Home Help Service, also controlled by the County Medical Officer, continues to be extensively used. The Service relieves people of domestic worry during illness, in old age or in childbirth confinement.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

Nuffield Diagnostic Centre

This Centre, opened in 1954, was built as a joint venture by the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust and the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. It was originally intended as a pioneer experiment and its aim was to provide facilities for the use of General Practitioners and Consultants.

In addition, a Local Authority Child Welfare Clinic is held here each week.

In this way it was hoped to provide a common ground for the integration of the three branches of the National Health Service.

The Centre is situated on open parkland and sheltered by woodlands and adjoins the recently opened Maternity Unit. It is easily accessible from all parts of the town and the surrounding district. The grounds have been laid out, planted and maintained by the Urban District Council of Corby. Ample space has been reserved for future hospital development.

In addition to the diagnostic facilities which are provided there is a well equipped Physiotherapy Department and also an Operating Theatre for minor surgery.

Consultant Clinics covering a wide range of medical specialities are regularly held.

The Diagnostic Centre, therefore, fulfils a useful purpose and is much appreciated by the General Practitioners and general public of the town.

Corby Maternity Unit

This Unit, opened in 1961, was built by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board with funds provided by the Ministry of Health as a General Practitioner Maternity Unit to meet the need for local hospital maternity services in an area with a very high birth rate at a distance from the district hospital centre. Consultant architectural services for the scheme were provided by the staff of the Architectural Division of the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust.

The accommodation includes two first stage labour rooms, two delivery rooms and twenty lying-in beds. The Unit deals only with normal deliveries. Cases requiring specialist attention are either admitted or transferred to the Maternity Unit at St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering or to the Barratt Maternity Hospital, Northampton.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

1. Corby Diagnostic Centre. Clinics are as follows:—

MONDAY:

- 9 a.m. Chest Clinic—Diagnostic.
- 9 a.m. Medical.
- 9 a.m. Dermatological. (First Monday of month).
- 10 a.m. School Eye Clinic. (Alternate weeks).
- 2 p.m. Surgical. (First and third weeks of month).
- 2 p.m. Orthopaedic. (Second, fourth and fifth Monday).

TUESDAY:

- 9 a.m. Physical Medicine.
- 9 a.m. Gynaecological. (Alternate weeks).
- 2 p.m. Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.
- 2 p.m. Psychiatric Clinic. (Alternate weeks).

WEDNESDAY:

- 9 a.m. Gynaecological and Obstetrical. (Alternate weeks).
- 10 a.m. Surgical.
- 2 p.m. Orthoptic.
- 2 p.m. Orthopaedic.
- 2 p.m. Ophthalmological.

THURSDAY:

- 8.45 a.m. Medical.
- 8.45 a.m. Ante-natal.
- 9 a.m. Chest Clinic—Treatment.
- 2 p.m. Speech Therapy.
- 2 p.m. Child Welfare Clinic.

FRIDAY:

- 9 a.m. Dermatological.
- 9 a.m. Paediatric.
- 10 a.m. Orthopaedic.
- 2 p.m. Psychiatric Clinic.
- 2 p.m. Medical. (Alternate weeks).
- 2.30 p.m. Paediatric.

2. County Council Clinics:—

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:

- Pen Green Lane*—Every Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- Elizabeth Street*—Every Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
- Beanfield Bungalow*—Every Monday and Thursday 2 p.m.

RELAXATION AND PARENTCRAFT CLASSES:

- Pen Green Lane Clinic*—Every Wednesday and Thursday 2.30 p.m.
- Beanfield Bungalow*—Every Friday 2.30 p.m. and every Wednesday 10.30 a.m.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS:

Pen Green Lane Clinic—Every Monday 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Tuesdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

W.V.S. Office, 2 George Street Chambers—Thursdays 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC:

Pen Green Lane Clinic—First Thursday of the month at 9.30 a.m.

3. **Oxford Regional Hospital Board:—**

(a) TUBERCULOSIS—Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby.

(b) VENEREAL DISEASES—Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This act empowers Local Authorities to require the compulsory admission to hospital of certain cases of persons in need of care and attention. No formal action was taken under this Section of the Act during 1964.

Voluntary Organisations.—There are over 150 Voluntary Organisations in Corby and many of these undertake useful work in helping the aged, the needy and the sick. There follows a brief description of some of the activities:—

1. *Corby Home Safety Committee.* This Committee was formed on 19th October, 1961 for the purpose of promoting home safety by giving advice on the prevention of accidents in the home. Talks and film shows have been given to such organisations as Aged Persons' Clubs and Townswomen's Guilds. The programmes have been well received and it is proposed to carry on with this form of activity for which there is ample scope in the Town. Particular emphasis has been laid on the dangers of (a) faulty electric blankets, (b) inflammable nightwear, (c) faulty wiring and over-loading of electrical appliances and (d) medicines, tablets and poisons left within children's reach.

At these meetings the opportunity has been taken to distribute literature on Health Education as it affects Home Safety.

2. *Corby Old People's Welfare Committee.* This Committee has been particularly active during the year and "Help-Needed" Cards have been delivered to the residences of those elderly people to whom they might be useful. The "Help-Needed" Card is a large white card with the words "Help-Needed" prominently printed in red. When assistance is required, this specially designed card is placed in the window in order to draw attention to the fact that assistance of some kind is required.

A very useful booklet containing much valuable information of interest to old people was compiled by the Secretary in September and the Committee has undertaken its distribution. The Annual House to House Collection held in September was most successful and resulted in the sum of £200 being raised.

The Annual Band Concert was held in July in the Market Square and special guests included residents from Hazelwood House Old People's Home and Rankine House. On October 5th a temporary Day Club for Corby Senior Citizens was opened by Mrs. E. Robinson, the

Chairman of the Urban District Council, at the Lutheran Hall, Stuart Road. Five-hundred parcels were delivered at Christmas to those pensioners who do not receive the Stewarts & Lloyds' parcel. A grand bazaar, organised by the Committee, was held in December and seven of the eight Afternoon Clubs took part. A Prize Draw was also held and local shopkeepers provided twenty-two prizes.

The Chiropody Service continues to expand and is greatly appreciated. I believe that the highest praise is due to this Committee for the very fine work that it undertakes for the welfare of the elderly. Everybody knows from experience that all old people are grateful of a helping hand when sickness strikes or when loneliness becomes oppressive. The Committee endeavours to ensure that assistance is always provided whenever it is needed.

3. *Corby Nursing Care Committee.* This Committee also carries on very generous work by visiting the chronic sick at home and in hospital, and by providing them with presents and essentials. At Christmas the Committee visits and gives gifts to Old Age Pensioners and house bound.
4. *Corby Social Services Co-ordinating Committee.* This Committee has been meeting regularly for seven years and continues to do most useful work. Its objects are:—
 - (i) To deal with "problem families" of which in a New Town with a population drawn from all parts of the British Isles and most European countries, there must of necessity be a larger number than in a normal town of comparable size.
 - (ii) By interchange of information to prevent overlapping of work done by various social workers.
 - (iii) To endeavour to keep in their own home and avoid the necessity for eviction or application for Part III accommodation in the case of those families who are for various reasons, (e.g. anti-social behaviour or failure to pay rent), in danger of receiving Notice to Quit.
5. *Women's Voluntary Services (W.V.S.).* The W.V.S. carry on useful public work in Corby, such as distribution of Welfare Foods at the clinics, the provision of clothing and furniture to families in need and the distribution of Christmas presents to these families, and running the "Meals on Wheels Service".
6. *Diocesan Family Social Welfare Committee.*
7. *St. John Ambulance Brigade.*
8. *Corby Red Cross Society.*
9. *Corby Tuberculosis Care Committee.* During the past financial year, 155 patients, suffering from Tuberculosis or other chest complaints, have been under the care of this Committee. Each case is investigated and, where necessary, a Home Grant of £3 per month is paid, usually only to bread-winners who are unable to work because of their illness and are not in receipt of sick pay from their employer. In such cases, the Home Grant is paid until their return to work.

Once a month members of the Committee visit Rushden Hospital to distribute pocket money to patients from Corby and surrounding district. At Christmas time all grants to people receiving Home Grants and to patients in Rushden Hospital are increased by £1.

10. *National Spastics Society, Corby and District Branch.* This Branch of the National Spastics Society does valuable work in helping the local spastics to overcome their many difficulties.
11. *Northamptonshire Town and County Association for the Blind.*
12. *National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.*

Play Leadership in Corby

The Scheme progressed successfully during 1964 at each of the five Centres. Attendance figures were encouraging, May to September being the period of greatest activity, bearing in mind that additional morning and afternoon sessions operate during the school holidays.

The Tennis Coaching Scheme once again proved popular; two Centres were in operation, West Glebe Park and Woods End. Bad weather marred the early stages of this Scheme, enforcing an extension of three weeks, but a tournament held on July 25th marked the end of a successful venture.

Play Leadership activities are of necessity curtailed during the Winter months, but continuity was provided, as in the past, by arranging indoor sessions at the Lodge Park Community Centre for Junior Play Leaders.

The Sunday Streets Soccer League was again a resounding success, approximately 150 boys up to 16 years of age actively engaging in the Scheme each Sunday afternoon.

Boxing, with its limited appeal, ceased during the Summer months, but interest rekindled in the Autumn and a small number of enthusiasts were to be seen exhibiting their prowess each week in the Hall in Forest Gate Road.

A Central Council of Physical Recreation Course was attended by the Tennis Coaches and, as in previous years, the Play Leader found much interest in a Course organised by a Joint Committee of the National Playing Fields Association and the Institute of Park and Recreation Administration.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply.—A piped water supply is provided to every house in the town by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board. Investigations were undertaken by the Water Board in respect of six complaints received by the Department. Twelve samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological analysis and all were reported satisfactory by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Fluoride Content of the Water Supply.—The water supply contains 0.3 parts of naturally occurring Fluorine per million parts of water.

Swimming Baths.—There are no public swimming baths or pools provided in the District. Provision of these facilities has been made in the new Civic Buildings, which are under construction. Meanwhile, unauthorised bathing continues to take place in two dangerous and polluted claypits, from which fourteen unsatisfactory samples were obtained and all of which showed evidence of *B. Coli*, and Faecal *Coli* was found in twelve samples.

Eighteen water samples were taken from the open air pools at the Uppingham Corby Boys' Club, Corby Grammar School and Samuel Lloyd Secondary Modern School for bacteriological examination, fourteen of which had satisfactory and four unsatisfactory reports, one with faecal pollution.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.—

- (a) Work proceeded steadily early in the year on the laying of the new main foul water sewer, (24" and 27" diameter pipes), from the Sewage Disposal Works to a point near the Earlstrees Industrial Estate. The Contract was completed in July, apart from levelling and re-seeding of certain areas. This system affords adequate provision for all eventualities in the foreseeable future for the northerly area of the District and has, moreover, removed a heavy burden from the Pen Green Pumping Station, which now has ample capacity for sewage from the Stephenson Way area.
- (b) The extensions to the Sewage Works progressed at a rapid pace, being completed in August. It is unusual for a scheme of this size and complexity to be designed and completed within little more than a year and much credit must go to the Engineering Staff and the Contractors.
- (d) In March, the Consulting Engineers were engaged to carry through the design of a sludge Disposal Scheme, incorporating the construction of primary and secondary sludge digestion tanks and associated plant at the Sewage Works and the laying of a sludge-pumping main to South Wood, at an estimated cost of £270,000. Difficulties were experienced in obtaining planning permission for this proposed disposal of digested sludge in the South Wood area, but after submission to the Ministry, permission was granted on the condition that no sludge would be sprayed within 100 yards of Stanion Lane. Preparation of the scheme for submission to the Ministry was completed in December.

Surface Water Drainage.—The North Valley Surface Water Sewer completed in the closing months of 1963 proved successful, eliminating a possibility of flooding due to the extensive Corporation housing development west of Shire Lodge.

Trade Waste.—One new “Consent” to the discharge of trade waste to the public sewers was issued during the year, bringing the total to eleven, all of which are permitted subject to appropriate conditions. Samples of the waste taken for analysis were mainly satisfactory within the terms of the various Agreements.

Cleansing Dépôt.—The circumstances at the end of the year were similar to those reported in 1963 in that negotiations were still taking place for the purchase of a suitable site in the south side of Willow Brook off Stanion Lane. Proposals, including the following accommodation estimated to cost £100,000, were prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval in principle:—

- (a) Garage accommodation, with provision for re-fuelling, greasing and daily maintenance.
- (b) Salvage Dépôt with mechanical conveyors and paper baler.
- (c) Amenity block for 100 workmen.
- (d) Administration block.
- (e) Weighbridge.
- (f) Washing bay for vehicles and bulk refuse containers.
- (g) Living accommodation for one employee and family.

Further information was requested regarding certain aspects of the proposals and a decision is awaited.

Public Mortuary.—The facilities provided at the Cemetery Chapel at Rockingham Road are of a high standard and include a six-tray refrigerated storage cabinet, elevating trolley, autopsy table and hoses, sinks with hot and cold water, changing room, sanitary accommodation, viewing room with separate public entrance and equipment based on the Ministry of Health’s recommendations.

The following table indicates the certified cause of death in the case of those persons whose bodies were accommodated at the temporary mortuary:

<i>Cause of Death</i>				<i>Number of Occasions when Mortuary used</i>
Natural Causes	...	...	...	8
Accidental Death	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	1

Disinfection.—Disinfection of premises is carried out with formaldehyde vapour generators, disinfectant being issued on request and free of charge to cases or contacts of notifiable diseases. Bedding and articles suitable for disinfection by steam is carried out by arrangement with St. Mary’s Hospital, Kettering. No facilities exist in the District or the County for the cleansing of persons under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SECTION D

Public Health and Housing Acts

Housing Acts :—

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :

1. (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
(b)	Number of inspections formal or informal, made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
2.	Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :—							
(a)	Number found during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	Number (or estimated number) at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	125

(2) Houses Demolished :

	<i>No. of Houses Demolished</i>	<i>No. of Persons Displaced</i>	<i>No. of Families Displaced</i>
Not in Clearance Area : As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936
	—	—	—

(3) Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied—

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
1. After informal action by Local Authority	...	19
2. After formal notice under the Public Health Acts	—	—

Housing Statistics

New Houses erected by the Local Authority in 1964—

One Bedroom Flats	...	60
Aged Persons' Bungalows	...	17
Wardens' Bungalows	...	2

79

Total number of postwar dwellings erected up to 31.12.64	...	3,044
Applications registered on joint housing list during 1964	...	1,929

Houses Erected by Corby Development Corporation—

(a)	Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses but excluding any built by private enterprise) up to 31.12.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*5,090
(b)	Houses erected during the year to 31.12.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425
(c)	Total number of houses erected by the Corporation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,515

*Includes 5 dwellings now changed to non-housing uses.

Old People's Bungalow Schemes

"Age is like love, it cannot be hid".

—Thomas Dekker.

The completion of a further scheme of aged persons' bungalows at St. Andrew's Walk brings the number of warden supervised schemes to six. This latest scheme comprises seventeen dwellings, all centrally heated by gas fired "duct-air" units, with a resident warden, a recreation room and guest bedroom. All the bungalows are linked to that of the warden by a two-way communication system which enables the old people to speak to her in case of emergency.

Another warden's bungalow was erected in an existing scheme of twenty bungalows in Rockingham Road which had not previously had warden supervision, and the same type of communication system has been installed there. A recreation room has also been provided.

At both these schemes the Council were very grateful to receive the gift of a television set from the Kettering Industrial Co-operative Society.

The total number of aged persons' dwellings now owned by the Council is 122.

Hostels.—There are two hostels within the District providing a high standard of accommodation for 174 males.

Factories and Workshops Act, 1961.—The following is a list of factories on the register on the 31.12.64. (Total 77).

	No.
Agricultural woodwork	1
Basic slag	1
Bakehouses	5
Biscuit packing	1
Boot and shoe trades	4
Boot and shoe repairs	4
Building maintenance depots	5
Chemical	1
Civil engineering	1
Coat making	1
Corset manufacture	1
Dental Mechanic	1
Dressmaking	4
Dry cleaners	2
Electrical and allied trades	3
Electrical repairs	2
Fabric weaving	1
Gas appliances—repairs	1
Joinery	4
Lamp manufacture	1
Light Engineering	2
Motor vehicle repairs	16
Men's outerwear	1
Ornaments	1
Potato crisp manufacture	2
Plastics	1
Plumbing	1
Printing	1
Sausage manufacture	2
Steel works—integrated	1
Steel tubes manufacture	1
Vehicle trailers	2
Watch repairs	1
Welding	1

Section 110.—At the end of the year there were 26 persons registered as outworkers, whose premises had been inspected.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the Report.

Industrial Air Pollution.—Emissions from scheduled works are controlled by H.M. Inspectorate in addition to those chemical processes registerable under the Alkali Works etc., Regulations Act.

Atmospheric Pollution—Domestic.—At the beginning of the year there were three deposit gauges sited within the District and two outside maintained by the Council. One daily Smoke Filtered Sulphur Dioxide apparatus was operated throughout the year at the Health Department and a second continuous recording unit at the Hazel Leys Secondary Modern School.

No major contraventions were observed in the No. 1 Smoke Control Area, minor incidences were dealt with personally and informally. Residents in the area are still experiencing difficulty in stocking adequate supplies of smokeless fuel due to the fuel stores being too small.

The gradual reduction in deposited solids over the District, which has taken place since 1955, was not maintained; each recording unit showing an increase which may be due in part to the increased manufacturing activity and output of local industry.

The following table shows the average annual results obtained within the District in respect of deposited matter. These results together with the monthly readings at the industrial stations, are shown geographically in the appendices attached to the cover.

Deposited Matter						
(expressed in tons per sq. mile)						
<i>Year</i>	<i>Stanion Lane</i>	<i>Sec. Mod. School</i>	<i>Studfall Jnr. School</i>	<i>Larratt Rd. Weldon</i>	<i>The Garage Weldon</i>	<i>Average Deposits</i>
1954	27.01	23.74	12.73	—	—	21.16
1955	30.02	29.05	14.72	—	—	24.60
1956	26.66	30.20	13.24	—	—	23.37
1957	23.05	28.35	13.03	—	—	21.48
1958	18.37	25.15	15.73	—	—	19.75
1959	20.05	25.09	13.47	—	—	19.57
1960	26.83	34.25	14.88	—	—	25.32
1961	22.15	23.87	22.7	—	—	18.4
1962	25.08	23.37	9.11	17.32	16.01	18.24
1963	22.88	31.18	12.33	16.80	16.44	19.19
1964	25.82	33.13	13.55	16.02	16.12	20.93

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

The number of food premises in the District at the end of the year was 370 and for the purpose of inspection and investigation your Health Inspectors made 980 visits. Experience has shown that regular and frequent inspection of food premises with immediate discussion of problems and practices brings about improved standards in food premises. Precise assessment of the results of vigilant inspection cannot be made, nevertheless a relationship exists with the control of notified cases of Food Poisoning and Sonne Dysentery among food handlers.

Milk Supply.—There are no dairy farms within the District. The Northamptonshire County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, have delegated their duties under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 to this Council. Licences under these Regulations are valid for a period of five years and at the end of the year the number of licences issued under these Regulations is detailed below:—

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Pasteurised—dealer	...	...	...	27
Sterilised—dealer	...	...	...	13
Tuberculin Tested—dealer	...	...	...	16

Notwithstanding that the population of the District exceeds 40,000, which is the defined population for a Food and Drug Authority, food sampling under the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the Weights and Measures Department of the Northamptonshire County Council.

Open Market.—A market is held on two days per week and 813 inspections were made to exercise supervision over food stalls. Infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were rectified informally after verbal or written notification had been given, and thirteen notices were served during the year.

Free washing facilities are provided for all food stallholders at the Public Conveniences situated in the Market Square. The provision of a covered market at some future date would enable the standard of food hygiene to be improved giving a greater degree of protection to food, and facilitate the provision of wash-hand basins, together with hot and cold water, in conveniently accessible positions to persons engaged in handling food.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases

In this section the notifiable infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, which occurred during the year is summarised:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No.</i>
Measles	771
Whooping Cough	29
Infectious Hepatitis	11
Scarlet Fever	7
Pneumonia	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	3
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	2
Food Poisoning	1
Encephalitis	1
Total ...	829

Measles.—As was the case in 1963, the largest number of notifications was in respect of Measles and as in 1963 three cases required treatment in hospital. No fatal cases occurred. The distribution throughout the various wards in the town is shown in the following table:—

<i>Month</i>	<i>Forest Gate</i>	<i>Lodge Park</i>	<i>Old Town</i>	<i>Town Centre</i>	<i>East Bean-field</i>	<i>West Bean-field</i>	<i>Pen Green</i>	<i>Stud-fall</i>	<i>Total</i>
January	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
February	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
March	—	2	—	3	1	2	1	—	9
April	1	—	1	4	25	34	—	4	69
May	1	10	5	29	65	58	2	5	175
June	2	40	6	35	26	21	—	6	136
July	9	39	5	21	15	7	5	5	106
August	4	10	10	12	2	2	—	16	56
September	1	9	3	8	4	1	—	8	34
October	—	2	24	7	11	3	2	1	50
November	2	—	47	21	2	6	1	—	79
December	1	10	12	9	11	4	—	7	54
TOTALS	21	122	113	151	162	139	11	52	771

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.—Routine immunisation of infants under one year of age with Triple Antigen was continued during the year. Immunisation is carried out either by the family doctor or at the County Health Department's clinics.

Diphtheria has been absent from the District for almost twenty years.

Whooping Cough.—Twenty-nine cases were notified and six of these required hospital treatment.

Gastro-Intestinal Diseases.—Unusually, no cases of Dysentery were notified in 1964. One case of Food Poisoning in a Corby resident was notified. The infection was contracted in a military establishment outside the District. No secondary cases occurred and the responsible organism was never identified.

Pneumonia.—Four cases were notified. None were fatal.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Three cases occurred.

Poliomyelitis.—There have been no cases of Poliomyelitis in the Urban District for the past three years. Immunisation with Sabin Vaccine is carried out routinely at the County Health Department's Clinics and also by the family doctors.

Infectious Hepatitis.—Eleven cases were notified. Infectious Hepatitis, or Epidemic Jaundice of Young People became a notifiable disease, by Order of the Urban District Council, for a temporary period of three years on July 1st, 1962. The incidence of the disease in that time has been as follows:—

1962—Twenty-four cases were notified in the period from July 1st to December 31st.

1963—Ten cases were notified in the period from January 1st to December 31st.

1964—Eleven cases were notified from January 1st to June 30th.

In this two and a half year period a total of forty-five cases were therefore notified and 60% of these occurred in children below school leaving age. In my opinion it is advisable that notification of the disease should be continued and I intend to recommend this to the Health Committee. Knowledge of the incidence and pattern of spread is not at the present time thoroughly understood and it is for these reasons that I consider it important that we continue to collect information since the disease is certainly responsible for a sizeable fraction of ill health which occurs in young people.

Encephalitis.—One case was notified and this occurred in a child as a complication of Chickenpox.

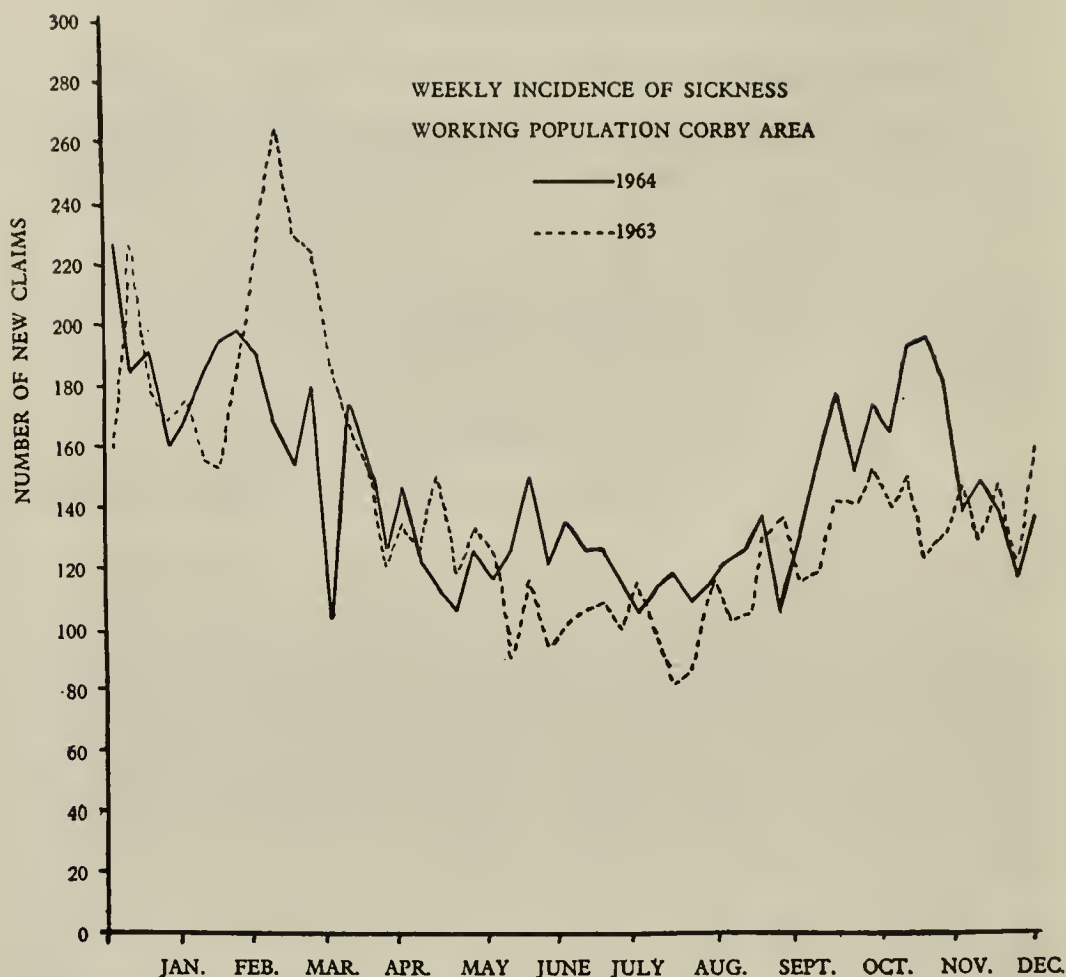
Scarlet Fever.—Only seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified this year and all were mild in character.

Smallpox.—There were no cases.

International Certificates of Vaccination.—The International Forms for vaccination against Smallpox and Cholera, (for completion by the person's own Doctor), should be obtained by the traveller himself from his travel agency or the company arranging his transport or alternatively from the Ministry of Health, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle, London, S.E.1. The Doctor requires the form in order to enter on it the details of vaccination and the form should then be sent or taken to the Public Health Department, 75 London Road, Kettering, for authentication by the Medical Officer of Health. 429 certificates were stamped and signed during the year.

Meningitis.—Two cases were notified during the year.

Weekly Rate of New Claims for Sickness Benefit.—The Manager of the local office of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance supplies a weekly return of the number of new claims for sickness benefit made by insured persons in the Corby area. These figures cover Corby and the adjacent part of Kettering Rural District. The average number of new claims during the year was 148.



No. of New Claims per Week—Working Population, 1964

Jan. 7	226	April 7	175	July 7	128	Oct. 6	153
14	184	14	158	14	127	13	177
21	189	21	125	21	118	20	154
28	160	28	147	28	107	27	175
Feb. 4	168	May 5	122	Aug. 4	115	Nov. 3	167
11	184	12	114	11	118	10	195
18	194	19	107	18	110	17	197
25	198	26	125	25	115	24	181
Mar. 3	191	June 2	117	Sept. 1	122	Dec. 1	140
10	165	9	125	8	125	8	169
17	154	16	150	15	138	15	140
24	180	23	121	22	106	22	120
31	104	30	136	29	138	29	137

Tuberculosis

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1964 was 43 (41 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory). Comparative figures for the preceding ten years are given below, together with the mid-year estimates of the population, which has more than doubled in that time.

Year	Population	Cases Notified					Inward Transfers
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total †	
		M	F	M	F		
*1954	20,360	29	34	—	4	67	17
1955	23,830	19	16	3	5	43	17
*1956	26,240	22	22	1	4	49	17
*1957	28,530	25	22	1	—	48	13
*1958	30,620	25	20	2	3	50	8
1959	32,730	7	17	—	3	27	6
*1960	34,700	15	14	—	1	30	11
1961	36,890	7	16	2	3	28	7
1962	39,460	15	15	—	4	34	7
1963	41,390	8	7	1	5	21	3
1964	42,770	26	15	1	1	43	7

*Mass Radiography Service during the year.

†These figures include inward transfers.

Of the new cases, 7 were Inward Transfers (4 males and 3 females); all were suffering from Respiratory Tuberculosis. Their ages were: Males—34, 47, 60 and 73 years and Females—26, 26 and 31 years.

20 names were removed from the Register as healed, (19 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory). 1 male died of Tuberculosis during the year, and 1 patient died from other causes.

The following table summarises the known cases of Tuberculosis in Corby Urban District as at 31st December, 1964.

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory ...	68	61	129
Non-Respiratory	6	22	28
Total ...	74	83	157

Mortality from Tuberculosis.—This table shows the number of deaths registered, with the death rates during the decennial period ending 31st December, 1964.

Year	Tuberculosis—all forms			Rate per 1,000 population	
	Males	Females	Total	Corby U.D.	Administrative County
1954	—	—	—	—	0.12
1955	1	—	1	0.04	0.09
1956	1	1	2	0.08	0.09
1957	—	1	1	0.04	0.06
1958	—	1	1	0.03	0.08
1959	1	—	1	0.03	0.07
1960	2	—	2	0.06	0.05
1961	1	1	2	0.06	0.08
1962	1	1	2	0.05	0.05
1963	2	—	2	0.05	0.03
1964	1	—	1	0.02	0.05

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1964

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Pneumonia ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Measles ...	1	2	9	69	175	136	106	56	34	50	79	54	771
Scarlet Fever ...	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Whooping Cough ...	5	—	—	8	1	2	4	6	2	1	—	—	29
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Infectious Hepatitis ...	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	11
C.S. Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS ...	11	4	13	78	178	141	110	64	37	54	80	59	829

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1964

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed to Hospital	Deaths Age Unknown
Pneumonia...
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Food Poisoning
Puerperal Pyrexia
Infectious Hepatitis
C.S. Meningitis
Encephalitis
TOTALS

**TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1964**

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	26	15	1	1	1	—	—	—

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1964**

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Corby Urban District Council.*

MADAM, CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the privilege to present to you my eighth Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department and the operations of the Public Cleansing Service. The effect of environmental hygiene on the private and communal lives of the population is far reaching and the available resources of the department are directed to the maintenance of present standards of sanitation and the promotion of better health. One such sphere of activity is the investigation of conditions in shops and offices under new legislation introduced in 1963.

The establishment of the department was deficient of one Health Inspector for the first five months of the year, during which time the Aberdeen outbreak occurred, and the close association of the two towns gave rise to a large number of contacts in Corby. The subsequent investigations were carried out with the co-operation of the Health Visitors, without whose assistance the resources of the department would have been inadequate.

Evidence of harmful elements were found in twenty-nine samples of plastic toys sent for analysis, and with the full co-operation of Retailers and the Chamber of Commerce these were withdrawn from sale in the town.

Labour, as anticipated, continued to be a dwindling force in the Cleansing Section and with the continued increase in the adopted roads the Health Committee approved a policy of mechanisation with regard to the sweeping of foot paths and paved areas in the shopping centres. It will be now necessary to give serious consideration to the establishment of sub-depots throughout the town to house pavement sweepers. The failure to provide adequate storage facilities for refuse and salvage in shops and offices continued to produce difficulties to occupiers and the Council. Collections in excess of once weekly are uneconomic and haphazard accumulations of salvage are potential fire hazards.

A pilot scheme utilising paper sacks for the storage of house refuse was introduced in June on the Shire Lodge Estate. The scheme was well received by the householders who were requested to submit any problems or observations for joint discussion. Hot ashes have not proved to be any great difficulty, but damage by dogs tearing the sacks has necessitated the widespread introduction of metal guards. The use of free-standing sack holders instead of fixed ones would be welcomed by the householders.

In 1959 I drew attention to the inadequacies of the present Salvage Depot and garage accommodation; the need for a new Cleansing Depot now being more urgent than ever, details of layout and accommodation requirements were submitted to the Engineer's Department and subsequently the Minister's approval was sought. No material progress can be reported in this matter.

A large proportion of your Inspectors' time was devoted to the examination of plans for new food premises and their subsequent erection to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. The Department's records indicate that all food premises are being inspected less than twice per year; the effect of staff shortage on this aspect may be better assessed next year.

I wish to thank the Health Committee and Council for the interest and support in the work of the Department. To all colleagues, members of the staff and employees of the Department I wish to express my appreciation for the co-operation received and services given.

Yours obediently,

G. WATERWORTH,
*Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.*

1. Inspection of District—

(a) *Complaints, Visits and Inspections.*—The number of complaints received, verbally or in writing, totalled 629. The inspections and visits by the Public Health Staff arising from reports of housing defects, contraventions of the Public Health Act, and re-inspections totalled 4,012. Details of the work undertaken are set out in the following analysis:—

<i>Details of Visits and Inspections</i>				<i>No.</i>
Food and Drugs Act ... ..	...	...	...	1,024
Butchers' Shops ... ..	...	...	...	92
Fishmongers and Poulterers ... ..	...	...	...	28
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	...	...	...	15
Greengrocers and Fruiterers ... ..	...	...	...	29
Grocers and other food shops ... ..	...	...	...	205
Dairies and milk shops ... ..	...	...	...	28
Food vehicles ... ..	...	...	...	187
Ice cream premises ... ..	...	...	...	30
Restaurants and dining rooms ... ..	...	...	...	134
Other food premises ... ..	...	...	...	32
Public market and food stalls ... ..	...	...	...	160
Public Health Act—dwellings ... ..	...	...	...	131
Public Health Act—dwellings reinspections ... ..	...	...	...	133
Public Health Acts—other than dwellings ... ..	...	...	...	114
Infectious diseases ... ..	...	...	...	98
Drainage inspections ... ..	...	...	...	278
Houses let in lodgings ... ..	...	...	...	—
Rivers, streams and water supplies ... ..	...	...	...	52
Swimming pool ... ..	...	...	...	17
Tents, vans and sheds ... ..	...	...	...	18
Stables and piggeries ... ..	...	...	...	—
Rats and mice infestations ... ..	...	...	...	271
Factories—with power ... ..	...	...	...	37
Factories—without power ... ..	...	...	...	1
Factories—building works ... ..	...	...	...	191
Outworkers' rooms ... ..	...	...	...	30
Bakehouses ... ..	...	...	...	16
Cinemas ... ..	...	...	...	—
Schools ... ..	...	...	...	—
Shops Act ... ..	...	...	...	3
Petroleum Acts ... ..	...	...	...	64
Pet Animals Act ... ..	...	...	...	2
Vacant land and dumps ... ..	...	...	...	30
Common yards and passages ... ..	...	...	...	32
Vermin ... ..	...	...	...	52
Re-inspections—P.H. Act ... ..	...	...	...	139
Atmospheric Pollution ... ..	...	...	...	292
Camps and Hostels ... ..	...	...	...	1
Septic tanks and cesspools ... ..	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous Visits ... ..	...	...	...	2
Housing Act ... ..	...	...	...	1
Housing Act—Re-inspections ... ..	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	3
Offices, Shops and Railways Act ... ..	...	...	...	36
Noise Abatement Act ... ..	...	...	...	3

- (b) **Improvements and Environmental Conditions.**—In accordance with the conditions found during the various inspections reported in the above table, 77 informal notices were served for the abatement of public health nuisances, housing defects and unsanitary conditions.

The general condition of the majority of dwelling houses occupied at the end of 1964 is satisfactory. Approximately 95% of the dwellings are of modern construction and are provided with modern amenities. The older properties are reasonably suitable for habitation and are ripe for the application of a co-ordinated scheme of improvement to provide modern amenities comparable with the standard of the majority of dwelling houses in the town. This may well be achieved when the recommendations made by the consulting Architect to the Development Corporation regarding the development of the old village are implemented.

2. **Drainage.**—The inspection and testing of existing drainage systems involved 278 inspections during the course of the year. In all cases the repair and reconstruction of defective drains was carried out without delay. In addition to separate private drains, action was called for in relation to combine drains serving two or more premises. In these circumstances, the duty of maintaining and repairing such combined drains, constructed before 1937 falls upon the Local Authority, and action was taken in relation to twelve properties. Expenditure incurred in this way amounted to £66.18.4. and this was apportioned between the owners of all properties deriving benefit from the particular length of combined drains.
3. **Pest Control.**—The work of eradicating domestic pests, notably cockroaches, ants, earwigs, silver fish, flies, bugs and wasps, was undertaken by the department and 59 premises were disinfected.

The duty of ensuring that the District is kept free from rats and mice is laid on the Local Authority by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. Visits were made to industrial, commercial and domestic premises within the District and regular treatment was instituted wherever evidence of infestation was found. A charge is made for this service in respect of business premises on a time and material basis; no charge is made for work carried out in domestic properties.

Repressive measures were carried out in respect of infestations on the surface of the land and within buildings as indicated in the following table:—

TYPE OF PROPERTY

<i>Number of Properties Inspected</i>	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Agric. Property</i>	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1. Primary inspections:					
(a) As a result of notification	—	305	—	37	342
(b) Survey under the Act ...	5	9	1	8	23
(c) Otherwise ...	11	—	—	9	20
2. Re-inspections ...	33	330	—	93	456
Total properties inspected ...	24	644	1	147	841

Control of Rats in Sewers.—The systematic poisoning treatments of the public sewers continued during the year and the results obtained in the treatment of sewers have undoubtedly had a beneficial effect in reducing the amount of infestation on the surface. The result of the sewer maintenance treatment indicates that the problem has been reduced to reasonable proportions.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment

	Sept. 1962	April 1963	Oct. 1963	March 1964
Number of manholes baited ...	120	122	161	160
Number of manholes showing partial take	3	9	7	7
Number of manholes showing complete take	3	10	—	6

4. Food Control.—

(a) **Unsound Food.**—The initial examination and testing of various foods, other than butchers' meat, before distribution to the public is undertaken by the manufacturers themselves and Local Authorities exercise little or no control until the foods reach the wholesale and retail channels. This calls for regular inspection of all types of food in shops, bakehouses, canteens and factories. Decisions on the fitness of various foods for human consumption have to be made week by week, and where foodstuffs are judged unfit for food traders surrender them for destruction. The following types of food were destroyed in the quantities stated during the year:—

Meat at Retail Shops	335 lbs.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products ...	168 lbs.
Canned Meat	1,838 lbs.
Canned Vegetables	242 lbs.
Canned Fruit	1,234 lbs.
Canned Fish	31 lbs.
Fish	16 lbs.
Jam	75 lbs.
Soup	38 lbs.
Canned Milk	69 lbs.
Miscellaneous	202 lbs.

(b) During the year ten complaints were received of contamination or spoilage of food and these included mould and foreign bodies in meat pies and biscuits, bottles of milk containing glass, black rubber particles, paint and coke and a dirty milk bottle. Investigations were made in respect of the complaints and in four cases legal proceedings were instituted and resulted in convictions with the imposition of fines. In all other cases serious warnings were issued together with technical advice in certain instances, with a view to the prevention of a recurrence of the complaint.

(c) **Food Premises.**—A high standard of food hygiene was maintained during the year in respect of the preparation, storage and sale of food, and it is gratifying to report generally compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Exceptions to the general rule necessitated the service of 38 notices, all of which were complied with by the end of the year. A total of 769 inspections were made in respect of 238 food premises, an increase of one on last year, excluding food vehicles.

The following table shows the various classifications of the retail trades:—

Greengrocer—Wholesale ...	...	...	1
Grocers ...	...	...	23
Grocer/Butcher ...	...	...	1
Greengrocers ...	...	...	8
Greengrocer/Butcher ...	...	...	1
Greengrocers/Fishmongers ...	...	...	2
Greengrocer—stores only ...	...	...	1
Grocers/Greengrocers ...	...	...	3
Flour confectioners ...	...	...	8
Flour confectioners/Grocers ...	...	...	1
Mixed business ...	...	...	6
Chemists ...	...	...	10
Biscuit packing ...	...	...	1
Potato crisp manufacture ...	...	...	2
Bakehouses ...	...	...	5
Milk depots ...	...	...	3
Butchers/Food manufacturers ...	...	...	10
Butchers ...	...	...	7
Butchers/Fishmongers ...	...	...	2
Butcher/Fishmonger/Greengrocer ...	...	...	1
Grocers/Off-licences ...	...	...	4
Sweet confectioners ...	...	...	18
Ice Cream ...	...	...	1
Wines and Spirits (Off-licence) ...	...	...	6
Public Houses and Licensed Premises ...	...	...	23
Multi-department stores ...	...	...	6
Fishmonger ...	...	...	1
Fishmonger/Fish Frier ...	...	...	1
Fish Frier ...	...	...	2
Hotels/Hostels ...	...	...	4
Canteens—Schools ...	...	...	22
—Factories ...	...	...	18
—Building sites ...	...	...	2
Catering—Public Halls ...	...	...	15
—Snack Bars ...	...	...	5
—Cafes ...	...	...	4
—Cafe/Confectioner ...	...	...	1
—Cafe/Fish Frier ...	...	...	3
Community Centres ...	...	...	2
Food vehicles ...	...	...	87
Mineral Water Depot ...	...	...	1
Preparation rooms serving Food Vehicles ...	...	...	3

The inspection of food vehicles operating during normal trading hours was carried out and every vehicle was equipped with washing facilities and equipment. Difficulties in inspecting a minority of vehicles from other areas which enter the town for a few hours at night has arisen. There is a definite desire on the part of the genuine traders to provide and maintain satisfactory premises. It must now be accepted that the

mobile food vehicle or shop is a permanent feature of our present way of life, and the need for appropriate legislation to be introduced is now overdue.

There are 58 premises which are required to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The business carried on in these premises varies from the manufacture and sale of ice cream to the preparation of preserved foods and meat products, all of which are carried out in a satisfactory manner. The premises registered or recorded at the end of the year were as follows:—

Manufacture of ice cream	...	...	1
Sale of ice cream—prepacked	...	...	39
—open	...	...	1
—Vans	...	...	3
—Mobile Factories	...	...	9
—Vending Machines	...	...	2
Number of inspections	...	...	83
Preparation of preserved food	...	...	22

Sampling of Ice Cream.—The results of the 62 bacteriological examinations of ice cream, set out below, are satisfactory with the exception of 25 which may be regarded as below standard:—

	<i>Methylene Blue Reduction Test</i>			
	<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
Local producers—open	5	—	—	—
External producers—open	5	1	6	2
Manufactured on vehicle	13	1	7	8
External producers—prepacked	14	—	—	—

1 Sample of Sterilising Water—negative.

Examination of Milk Samples.—The following is a summary of the 44 milk samples submitted for bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1964:—

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Reduction Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase</i>		<i>Turbidity</i>	
	<i>S</i>	<i>Not S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Not S</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>—</i>
Pasteurised ...	6	1	7	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	—	—	—	—	5	—
Tuberculin Tested (Past.)	12	1	13	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (C.I.)	5	2	7	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Past.) (Hom.)	11	1	12	—	—	—

'S' denotes Satisfactory.

- Pet Animals Act, 1951.**—The premises and conduct of the businesses in respect of which two licences were issued at the beginning of the year were satisfactory.

6. **Storage of Petroleum Spirit.**—In the interest of public safety the department undertakes the supervision of installations for the storage of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures. The supervision of installations and testing of underground tanks necessitated 64 inspections in addition to the scrutiny of plans for new installations. The number of storage licences issued was 31 and the income from licence fees amounted to £38.5.0.

7. **Public Cleansing.**—

(a) **Refuse Collection.**—The collection of house refuse continued to give satisfaction during the year and a regular weekly collection was maintained. This was carried out by six teams operating six collection vehicles. A second 50 cubic yard compression vehicle was brought into service thus reducing the travelling time to the disposal site to two journeys per day. Two bulk loaders designed to handle mechanically the large $1\frac{1}{4}$ cubic yard bulk containers form part of the fleet and one machine is fully employed on this work.

Reference must again be made to the question of storage facilities for refuse in shops and offices which could develop into a serious one if future plans for such premises do not provide adequate accommodation for the temporary storage of refuse and salvage with satisfactory vehicle approach.

The operation of the bulk container hire service continued satisfactorily throughout the year producing an income of £325. Each week 297 bulk containers were emptied from schools, flats, factories and business premises by a specially designed vehicle which handles the containers mechanically. Shop and trade refuse is removed once or twice per week and in some instances daily; there are 63 agreements, the income from which amounted to £2,659.

The number of new entrants to the service was 49 and 42 left during the year; the number of working days lost through sickness was 1,500—absenteeism 441—giving a total of 1941 lost man days, an increase of 292 over last year.

(b) **Refuse Disposal.**—All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, utilising an International Drott fitted with a 4 in 1 shovel, and a Chase-side Mechanical Shovel. The construction of a high level access road in the previous year again proved its value during the winter when tipping operations continued without interruption. The quantity of house refuse disposed of in 1964 was 16,946 tons, (estimated by test weighings), together with 4,700 tons, (estimated), of trade refuse.

(c) **Salvage.**—Salvage recovery continued in an old farm building using a fixed box baling press. The method is slow and wasteful of manpower. No material increase in the output of this plant can be anticipated until the system is mechanised and a continuous process introduced. The old side loader collection vehicle used for salvage collection from shops was replaced with a vehicle designed for salvage by the Department. Negotiations continued for the acquisition of land, on which to construct a Salvage Depot and garage for the Health Department vehicles, without success.

Salvage 1964

				<i>Material Weight</i>			<i>Income</i>		
				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mixed waste paper	...	...	...	211	3	3	1,652	13	0
Fibreboard	...	...	...	167	8	3	1,660	2	4
Newsprint	...	...	...	8	3	0	69	5	6
Rags and string	...	...	...	6	1	2	106	11	6
Total 1964				392	17	0	3,488	12	4
Total 1963				202	8	3	1,795	0	6
Increase				190	8	1	1,693	11	10

(d) **Street Cleansing.**—The twelve shopping centres in the town were cleansed daily, including Sunday, throughout the year. A mechanical sweeper and a refuse collection vehicle are loaned to the Surveyor's Department to undertake the sweeping of the Market Square on Market days. A total of 79 litter bins are provided throughout the District, which are subject to gross ill-treatment—41 were damaged or removed during the year and were replaced.

Seasonal operations of weed spraying and street watering were carried out during the year, the latter being done with the gully emptier and the former by means of a portable mechanical spray unit mounted on a vehicle.

The adoption of the pedestrian layout system for future housing estates will precipitate the review of the present policy of street cleansing with regard to future mechanisation with pavement sweepers. Extension of the New Town boundary may call for the establishment of sub-depots in each area from which the sweeper will operate.

The Department swept and emptied the gullies of the County and District roads throughout the year, in respect of which the following statistics are submitted:—

Mileage of streets cleansed	...	...	...	53.624 miles
Frequency of cleansing:				
Once daily	...	...	...	25%
Once weekly	...	...	...	50%
Twice weekly	...	...	...	25%
Number of gully cleansings	...	...	...	7,845

(e) **Public Conveniences.**—There are six male and six female public conveniences in the District, which are maintained by the Department, with a male and female convenience under construction in Gainsborough Road. Wilful damage and defacement of buildings and fittings continued throughout the year.

The conveniences are cleansed twice daily and once on Sundays. Full time attendance is provided at the Town Centre conveniences on Market days, i.e. Friday and Saturday. Provision has been made for further toilets to be provided in the North Lawn neighbourhood area. Previous reports have drawn attention to an increasing need for provision of conveniences on trunk roads for the use of vehicles' drivers and passengers of through transport. Proposals to construct the new Tunwell Loop and other major trunk roads require the consideration of providing this type of amenity within the next two years.

(f) **Staff.**—The year commenced with a vacancy for an Assistant Public Health Inspector, which had occurred in November, 1963, and remained unfilled until June, 1964, when an appointment was made. This occurrence reduced the Inspectorate to one Assistant Inspector and myself, thus whilst a position of "status quo" was maintained, no marked progress in the environmental field of hygiene can be reported. After June the staff undertook their duties enthusiastically, including new responsibilities laid on the Council by new and amended legislation. One member of the Clerical staff resigned during the year and the vacancy was subsequently filled with a suitable officer.

In view of the additional duties to be carried out under the Shops Acts and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, the Council approved the appointment in 1965 of a Technical Assistant to undertake this work and thus relieve the Health Inspectors of these additional duties. The Council also amended the establishment to include a male Clerical Assistant in an endeavour to stabilise this section of the department. Previously clerical work had been carried out by a succession of female clerks who had resigned for a variety of domestic reasons.

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	73	38	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	*48	191	3	—
TOTAL	121	229	6	—

* Building Sites

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	1	—	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	6	1	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

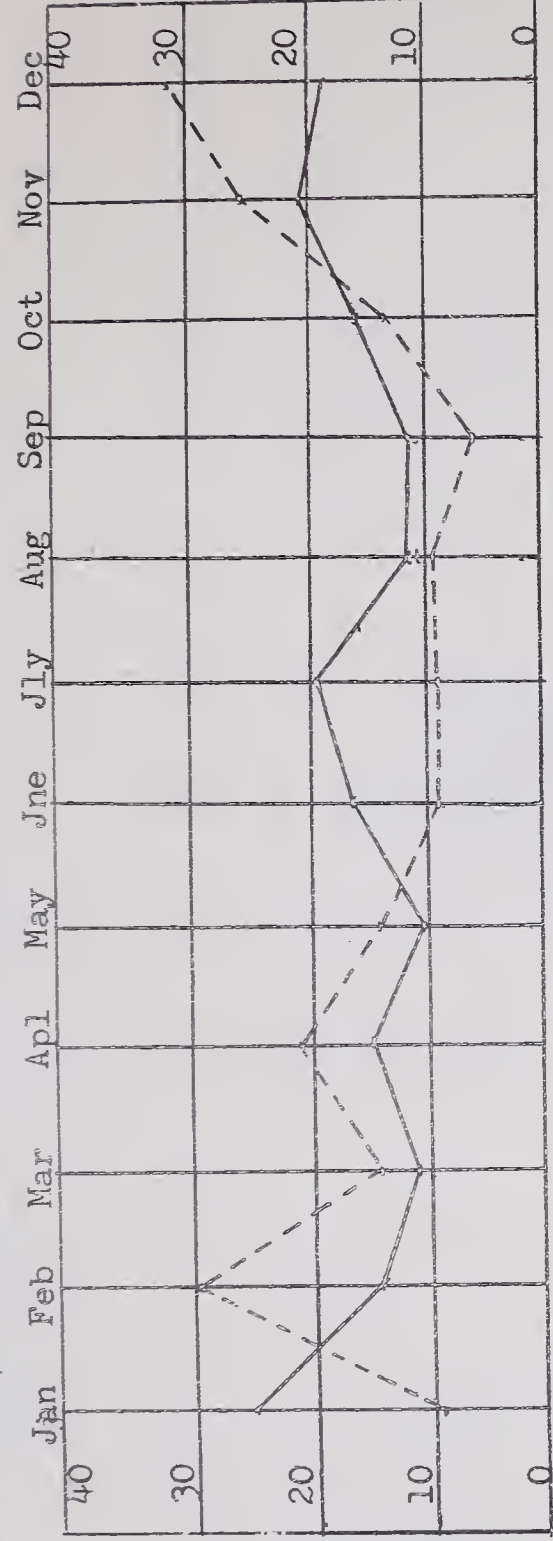
Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
{ Cleaning and washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	24	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	26	—	—	—	—	—

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Standard deposit gauges. Graph of monthly figures for 1964, expressed in tons per square mile. (Weldon).



Larratt Road, Weldon

The Garage, Weldon

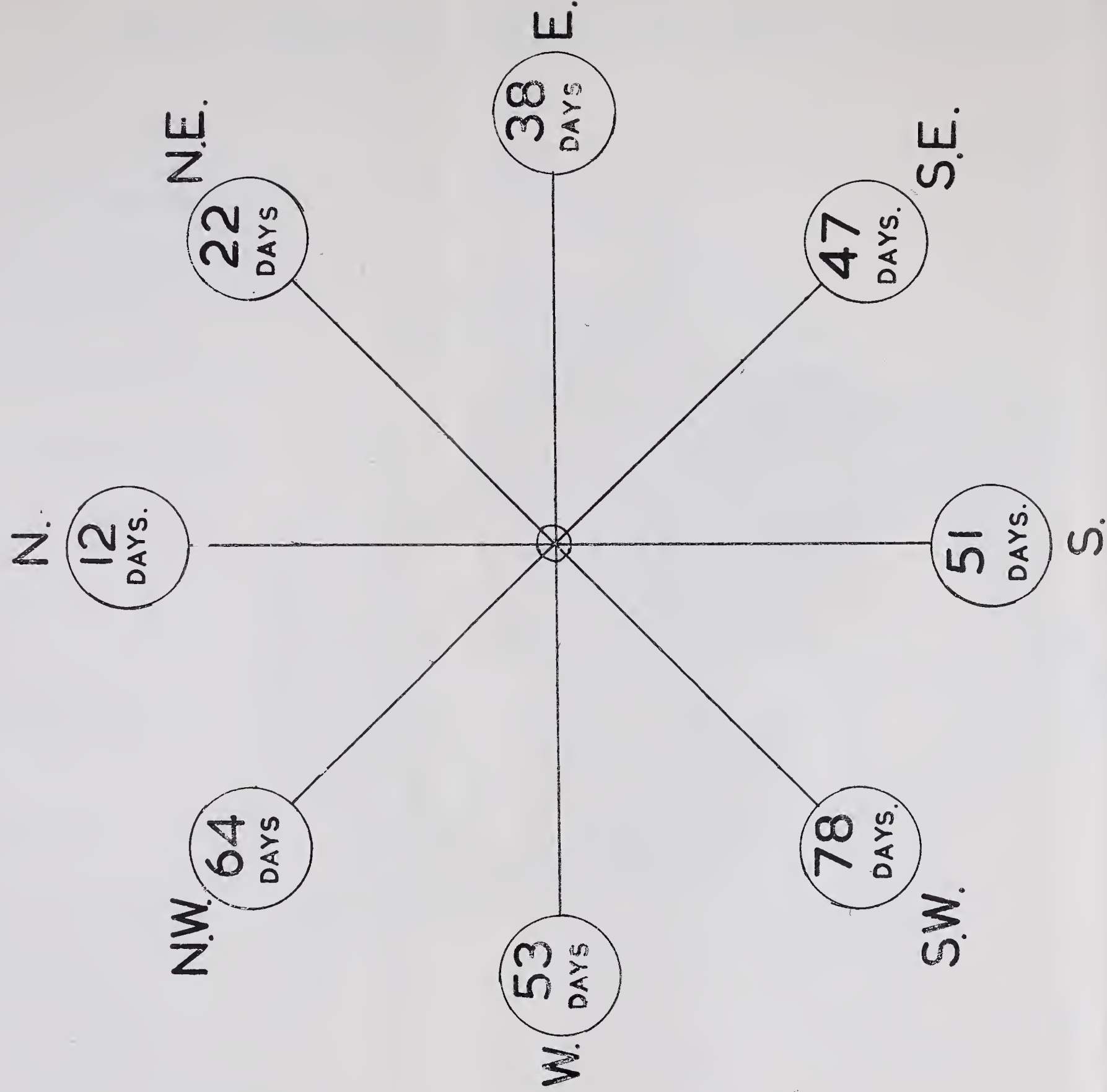
Measurement of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide.

S.L. = Site No. 1. 8 Stocks Lane.
H.L. = Site No. 2. Hazel Leys Secondary Modern School.

Month	SMOKE	SULPHUR DIOXIDE	SM/SO ₂ = RATIO
January	S.L. 96	118	0.81
	H.L. 84	121	0.69
February	S.L. 100	47	2.13
	H.L. 105	209	0.50
March	S.L. 75	96	0.78
	H.L. 76	118	0.64
April	S.L. 53	49	1.08
	H.L. NA	NA	NA
May	S.L. 34	40	0.85
	H.L. 11	12	0.92
June	S.L. 33	16	2.06
	H.L. 24	30	0.80
July	S.L. 17	15	1.13
	H.L. 13	17	0.76
August	S.L. 15	39	0.38
	H.L. 15	31	0.48
September	S.L. 28	48	0.58
	H.L. 20	31	0.65
October	S.L. 86	120	0.72
	H.L. 65	30	2.17
November	S.L. 74	92	0.80
	H.L. 51	47	1.09
December	S.L. 126	108	1.17
	H.L. NA	NA	NA

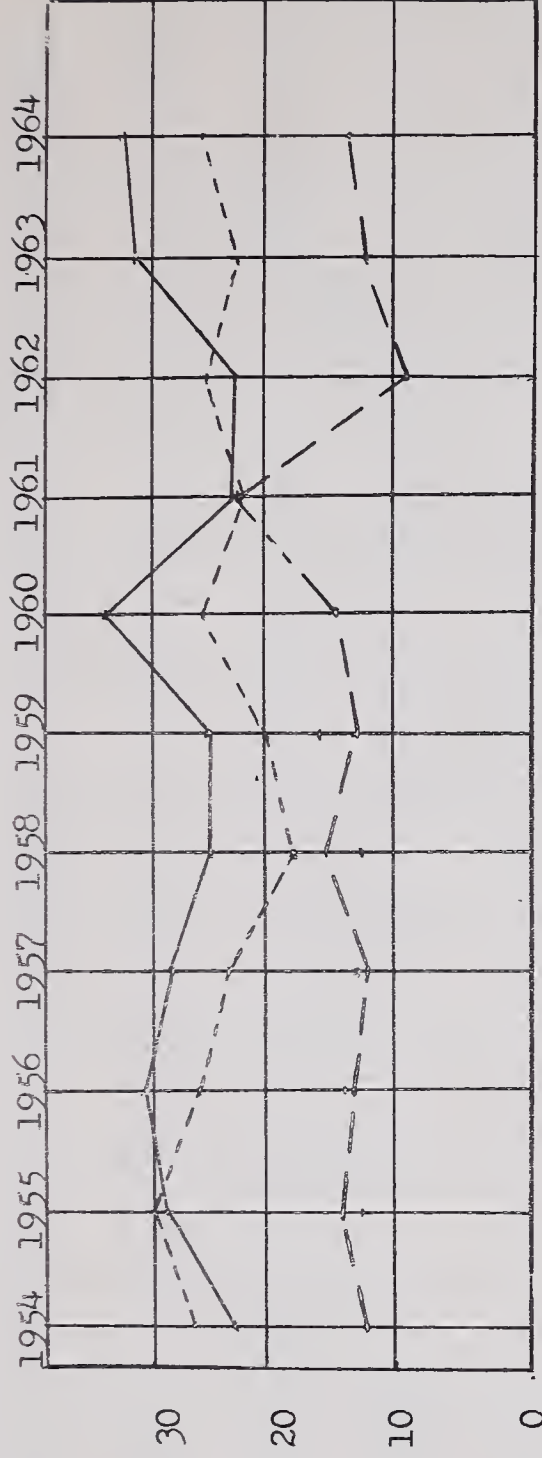
Results expressed in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre.
N.A. - Figures not available.

WIND DIRECTION - 1964



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21-26 DALKEITH PLACE
KETTERING

Deposited Solids: Annual Means 1954 - 1964
expressed in tons/sq.mile/month.

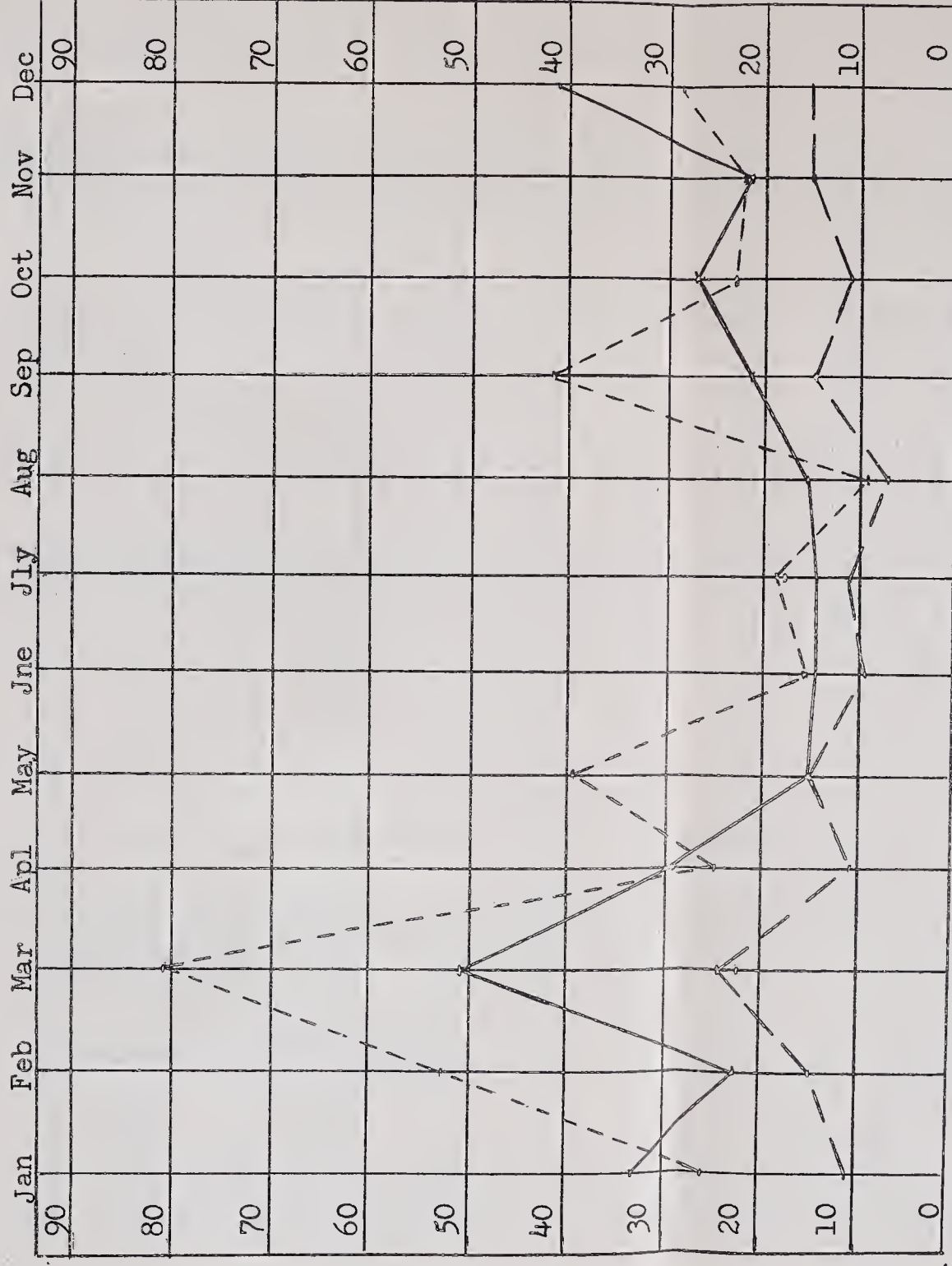


Secondary Modern School

Stanion Lane

Studfall Jnr. School

Standard deposit gauges - Graph of monthly figures
for 1964, expressed in tons per square mile.
 (Corby)

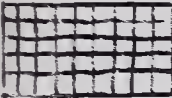





Secondary Modern School

Stanion Lane

Studfall Jnr. School

MAP SHOWING BUILT-UP AREAS AND GAUGE SITES

-  BUILT-UP AREAS PRIOR TO 1949
-  AREAS DEVELOPED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY SINCE 1949
-  AREAS DEVELOPED BY CORBY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION SINCE 1949
-  PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1949

GAUGE SITES.

- 03. Secondary Modern School.
- 04. Stanion Lane.
- 06. Studfall Junior School.

SO₂ AND SMOKE RECORDERS

- 09. No. 8 Stock's Lane, Corby.
- 10. Hazel Leys Secondary Modern School.



